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## INTERNATIONAL

### CREATION OF MAURITANIA-USSR SOCIETY

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 28 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] The establishment of contacts with the Soviet community in connection with preparation for creating the "Mauritania--USSR Society"--such is the goal of the arrival of a Mauritanian delegation of cultural representatives to our country.

The representatives of Mauritanian society arrived at the Ministry of Culture of the Azerbaijan SSR where they spoke with T.S.Aliyev, the deputy minister.

--Mauritania, having only recently set forth on the path of independent development--declared El'-Alem Akhmed Khalifa, the chief editor of the French edition of the newspaper "Shaab"--highly values the aid and support of the Soviet Union. The Mauritanian people endorse the peaceful initiatives of your country. The USSR Supreme Soviet Appeal to Parliaments and the Peoples of the World has made a deep impression on us, and we are sure that it will receive the complete support of all peace-loving forces.

--Mauritania is a young state--said Diovara Umar, head of the delegation, a writer and responsible worker in the Mauritanian Ministry of Culture--and consequently the historical experience of the Soviet Union, its notable successes in all spheres of life interest us greatly. In Azerbaijan we were convinced of the flourishing of national culture. Here the best traditions of national art are carefully preserved and increase. Much attention is devoted to preserving historical monuments. We will try to apply your experience of cultural construction in Mauritania, and we are sure that the creation of the "Mauritania--USSR Society" will promote this.

The delegation, which was in the republic four days, visited the Azerbaijani Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries where they were acquainted with our republic's development of international and cultural contacts. They visited Azerbaijan's Union of Writers, the republic's library imeni H.F.Akhundov, the oil and gas extraction administration imeni Serebrovskiy and Baku's museums.

On 28 June the guests from Mauritania fly out to Moscow.

CSO: 1807/133

## REGIONAL

### ROMANOV HITS SHORTCOMINGS IN CAIRE POLICY

Leningrad LENINGRADESKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 81 pp 1-3

[Report on speech by G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Oblast Committee of the CPSU, at a plenum of the Leningrad Oblast Committee of the CPSU: "Improve the Work Performed With Cadres"]

[Text] A plenum of the Leningrad Oblast Committee of the CPSU was held yesterday in Smol'nyy. It discussed the Leningrad Oblast party organization's tasks in the area of increasing the cadres' responsibility for the assigned work in light of requirements set forth at the 26th CPSU Congress.

A report was delivered by G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Oblast party committee.

From the Report by Comrade G.V. Romanov

Comrades!

When the bureau of the CPSU obkom established the agenda for the first plenum of the Leningrad Oblast party committee plenum following the 26th CPSU Congress it followed Lenin's instructions to the effect that after the political line has been worked out it is crucial to select cadres capable of working effectively to implement that line and to provide for precise verification of performance. This, according to Lenin, is the main aspect of all organizational and political work.

Decisions coming out of the 26th party congress and the points and conclusions contained in the CPSU Central Committee's Accountability Report, which was delivered by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, embody the great principles and the creative spirit of Leninism, contain precisely the solution to the basic problems of today in the area of foreign and domestic policy and arm the communists and all the Soviet people with a scientifically based program for our state's continued development.

Congress materials and the concepts contained in the Central Committee's Accountability Report confirmed once again to the entire world the CPSU's great role as the collective political leader of the Soviet people, leading them confidently along the path of victories and accomplishments.



The Leningrad communists received with profound satisfaction the 26th party congress' conclusion that the performance of plenums of the Central Committee, the Politburo and the Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee in all areas of the development of party policy, the selection of cadres, the organization and verification of performance and the enhancement of the role and responsibility of party organizations at all levels has been purposive, has exhibited a good level of organization and has been based on the solid foundation of Marxism-Leninism. Therein lies the guarantee of new successes in all areas of economic and cultural development.

The scope and complexity of the tasks put forth, first and foremost the tasks of improving the efficiency and the quality of the work, accelerating scientific and technological progress and completing the transition to a primarily intensive path of development, in real life today represent the core of the work performed by party, soviet and management agencies, by our trade unions and the Komsomol. The nation has entered the new decade possessing not only a powerful scientific and technological capability and not only highly developed production forces, but also experienced, highly skilled specialists in all areas of production, science and culture.

The significance and substance of cadre policy issues were always defined by the scope of the party's creative goals. We are all well aware of the fact that a new phase in this work was opened up by the October 1964 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, that it is inseparably linked to the productive party and state activities of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who represents to all of us a model of the Lenin-type political leader, an example of selfless service to the people and to the cause of communism.

CPSU Central Committee documents thoroughly explain the theoretical and practical basis for current questions pertaining to cadre policy. In this area of the work today the selection, distribution and indoctrination of cadres has been raised to the general-party and general-state level, the democratic principles underlying the work performed with people are constantly evolving, and trust in them and respect for them are combined with demandingness based on principle.

Elaborating these standards, which have become solidly established in our life, at the 26th party congress Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev moved to the fore the importance, which has increased many times over, of discipline and personal responsibility, especially on the part of management, soviet and party leaders, to the people who have entrusted them with leadership, to the party and the people.

Recently, we have accomplished a great deal, as has the nation as a whole, to raise the selection, distribution and indoctrination of people to a higher level. This multifaceted job was given a good rating by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who stated at the 26th congress that the Leningrad party organization has achieved good results in the development of creative activeness in the production collectives and in the communist indoctrination of the workers.

At plenums of the party obkoms, gorakoms and raykoms and at sessions of the bureau it is now the rule to continuously discuss the state of work performed with the cadres in practically all categories: in industry, agriculture, construction and transport, trade and consumer services, at scientific institutions, in creative unions and organizations, at schools, vocational and technical schools, specialized secondary and higher educational institutions. The primary organizations also devote a great deal of attention to cadre matters.

Party committees see to it that workers are selected on the basis of political qualities and efficiency, that there is continuity in the leadership of specific sections, that there is the proper ratio of veteran and new cadres, that they are regularly renewed and that capable new organizers advance. Active use is made of proven forms and methods such as monitoring and verification of performance, criticism and self-criticism, force of personal example, the testing of people with practical jobs and specific assignments, conviction and incentives and where necessary, punishment as well. Rendering of accounts and talks, probationary periods and certification have become widespread. A large role is assigned to the training and advanced training of cadres and to the political and economic education of the workers.

All of these things are inseparable components of that system which has developed and which is functioning and being perfected at all levels of the Leningrad party organization. The cadre concept is an extensive one. And the proper thing to do, obviously, is to begin the discussion with a description of party workers expected to ensure the success of the cadre policy as a whole.

Party committee secretaries at all levels basically see to it that the assigned economic and social tasks are fulfilled. The most important areas of party work are reinforced with proven cadres possessing the necessary political and organizational qualities. An absolute majority of CPSU gorkom and raykom workers have considerable experience acquired on the job in production and in local party cells.

The composition of secretaries of primary party organizations has improved. Ten years ago only 80 percent of those making up this category of our aktiv had a higher or secondary education, whereas the figure is around 95 percent today. The turnover rate has dropped, and there has been an increase in the number of workers, women and specialists from the national economy occupying these positions.

The convergence of science and production, the consolidation of many party organizations, their structural adjustment to conform to the management structure, the creation of expanded party committees and councils of secretaries and the creation in recent years of more than 5,000 new shop organizations and party groups have made it possible to enhance party influence in the labor collectives. Thousands of communists work in elected party organs at various levels. This is our fighting aktiv, that enormous force which greatly determines the fighting efficiency of the primary organizations and exerts the most direct influence upon their work style, forms and methods.

Advances have been made in the soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs. There has been an increase in the number of young people below the age of 30 years among the people's deputies. The cadres of ispolkoms of soviets of people's deputies have been strengthened. On the whole, well-trained workers serve as chairmen, their deputies and secretaries. The number of specialists in the national economy among the rural soviet chairmen has increased 1.5-fold, and half of these positions are occupied by engineers, agronomists and livestock specialists, people with a good understanding of production.

Improvements are also occurring in the make-up of the trade union cadres. The party element is growing and the general education level is rising among the chairmen of factory, plant and local trade union committees, and this group of the aktiv is becoming younger.

A great deal of work is performed with the Komsomol cadres. More than half of the Komsomol group organizers are workers. The number of communists elected to supervisory Komsomol organs has doubled.

The Leningrad economy has skilled managers. In recent years a large number of specialists with good political and moral qualities and efficiency have been advanced to various sections of the work, individuals who have practical managerial experience, who combine competence and enterprise with profound party-mindedness and concern for the common interests of the people and are capable of overcoming difficulties, of finding and activating new reserves. Today, practically all of the enterprise and organization leaders have a higher education.

The qualitative make-up of the scientists, engineers and technicians improves each year. During the past 10 years alone the number of specialists has increased 50 percent, the number of doctors and candidates of sciences 70 percent.

The industrialization of agriculture meant that significant cadre changes had to be made in this area as well. During the past 5 years many workers with diplomas have entered agriculture. At the present time almost all of the directors and 80 percent of the chief specialists at agricultural enterprises hold the diploma of an engineer or technician. The same sort of thing is taking place in construction and transport organizations and in other areas of production.

G.V. Romanov went on to say that special attention has been devoted both to the quantitative and the general education and professional development of the working class. During the past 10 years more than 570,000 have been trained within the vocational and technical education system alone. More than 1.6 million Leningrad workers received advanced training. In industry the number of production workers engaged in automated work increased 1.5-fold.

And so, we can say with complete justification that most of the sections of work have people capable of performing the most difficult tasks. To them, our cadres, to their energy and knowledge, their experience and ability goes the main credit for achieving the early completion of assignments established for the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Among those who spare neither effort nor time, who put their hearts into the job, who work in a party-minded, a state-minded manner, I would like to mention first secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms Nikolay Fedorovich Fedorov(Tosnenskiy), Valentin Mikhaylovich Grebnev(Luzhskiy), Anatoliy Fedorovich Dubov(Kirovskiy), Anatoliy Ivanovich Kirsanov(Kalininskiy) and Nikolay Vladimirovich Ponomarev(Leninskiy); party committee secretaries Stanislav Pavlovich Chernov(the "Kirovskiy zavod" association), Larisa Nikolayevna Prokopova(the "Rabochiy" factory), Mariya Mitrofanovna Amelina(the "Pobeda" sovkhos association), Vyacheslav Fedorovich Sosnin(Trust No. 18 of Glavleningradstroy(Main Administration for the Housing, Civil Engineering and Industrial Construction of the Leningrad Gorispolkom)), Victor Ivanovich Zubarev(Leningrad State University imeni A.A. Zhdanov); party bureau secretaries Mariya Kuz'minichna Barantseva(the "Salyut" association), Victor Alekseyevich Savel'yev(Motor Freight Transport Enterprise No. 71), Vladimir Mikhaylovich Morozov(Theater of Opera and Ballet imeni S.M. Kirov), Nadezhda Pavlovna Kalinina(Medical Clinic No. 93) and many, many others.



The party line is implemented with creativity and initiative by responsible workers with the obkom and the Leningrad gorkom, city and rayon party committees, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs.

For many years huge labor collectives have been successfully led by Mikhail Panfilovich Panfilov (Leningrad Optical Instrument Association imeni V.I. Lenin), Aleksey Alekseyevich Menshutin (the "Krasnogvardeyets" association), Boris Ivanovich Fomin (the "Elektrosila" association), Rimma Alekseyevna Danilina ("Lenkhlopprom"), Nikolay Mikhaylovich Markev ("TsKTI [Central Scientific Research, Planning and Design Boiler and Turbine Institute] imeni I.I. Polzunov" scientific production association), Valentin Andreyevich Kolosov (Leningrad Civil Aviation Administration), Igor' Fedorovich Bol'shespal'skiy (the "Skorokhod" association), Korneliy Arkad'yevich Glukhovskoy (Glavzapstroym [Main Administration of Construction in the Western Regions?]), Valentin Nikolayevich Pashinskiy (the "Ruch'ya" sovkhoz association), Nikolay Ivanovich Komendantov (the "Detskosl'skoye" sovkhoz association) and Lev Konstantinovich Pavlovskiy (the "Pashskiy" complex).

The following comrades, who have thoroughly proved themselves, have recently been advanced to positions of leadership: Boris Aleksandrovich Muranov, general director, "Kirovskiy zavod" association; Genadiy Alekseyevich Shutkov, general director of the "Izhorskiy zavod" association; Yuriy Vasil'yevich Trusov, director of the Sinyavino Poultry Farm, the largest in the oblast; Yuriy Romualdovich Kozhukhovskiy, chief of Glavleningradstroy [Main Administration for the Housing, Civil Engineering and Industrial Construction of the Leningrad Gorispolkom]; Aleksandr Semenovich Petrov, chief of the Oktyabr'skaya Railway; Boris Pavlovich Trunov, chief of the Baltic Sea Shipping Line; Dmitriy Mikhaylovich Rostovtsev, head of the Leningrad Ship-Building Institute; Boris Sergeyevich Ugarov, head of the Institute of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture imeni I.Ye. Repin, and many others.

The work of many thousands of workers, scientists and specialists, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers has been singled out for important awards from the homeland. A total of 59 Leningraders have been awarded the title Hero of Socialist Labor, and more than 300 people are holders of Lenin and state prizes or have received other titles of merit and honor. Permit me, comrades, to speak for you in heartily congratulating those honored with awards and to wish all Leningraders new successes in the fulfillment of tasks set forth by the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

G.V. Romanov went on to say that a meeting of the oblast party aktiv held after the 26th CPSU Congress thoroughly discussed the tasks involved in increasing the contribution by workers of Leningrad and of the oblast' to the nation's continued economic and social development under the 11th Five-Year Plan. Maximum application of the Leningrad economy's production and scientific and technological capability and an overall increase of responsibility on the part of the cadres are to be an extremely important factor in the accomplishment of what is planned.

At the present time, when scales of public production have grown enormously and when economic interrelations have become especially complex and ramiform, the observance of plan and contract discipline is assuming prime importance. Unfortunately, with a good overall situation, we still have leaders who organize the work unsatisfactorily, permit assignments and commitments to be missed and continue to turn out obsolete

products. Some of them place their hopes on all sorts of things--plan adjustment, the excuse of so-called objective factors--while doing little themselves to fulfill the set assignments by means of those resources and possibilities which they have at their disposal.

Because of plan adjustments last year, for example, the nation was shorted tens of millions of rubles worth of Leningrad products. Some directors claim that their enterprises fall short because the established plans are too large or unrealistic. If this is true, however, then we have a valid right to ask why a director with a large collective behind him agrees to such an assignment at the stage of its development and approval.

The fact is that some of our managers do not properly justify their calculations. They are easily swayed by departmental pressure and frequently also demonstrate a lack of principle in defending their point of view. Most important, though, is the fact that subsequently, when the plan has already been approved, it is not backed up with proper organizational and technical support or with a determined mobilization of reserves.

Difficulties can be dealt with in various ways. Actually, the ideal situation would be to have no difficulties at all. Life is not like that, however. There are disruptions in deliveries of raw and processed materials and components, and obviously in such situations we need to take vigorous action to get out of the difficult situation with the least possible loss to the state. And in the final analysis, of course, success is determined by the people.

Changes made in the "Fosforit" association are typical in this respect. At the beginning of the last five-year plan the bureau of the party obkom reviewed the report by the leaders of that enterprise, which had regularly failed to fulfill the established assignments. The conclusion was clear. The main cause of the chronic lag was poor performance discipline and the low level of work performed with the cadres.

The party committee, the association's management and the Kingisepp gorkom of the CPSU derived the correct conclusions from the criticism. The leading services were beefed up and a real reserve for advancement was created. Public cadre sections were formed in the shops. Greater attention began to be given to the resolution of social issues.

The number of violations of labor discipline in the collective was cut by half as a result, and personnel turnover was reduced. The five-year assignment was completed ahead of schedule, and production output increased 2.4-fold. A large quantity of valuable mineral fertilizers was produced over and above the plan. And it was only natural that the "Fosforit" association would be awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner based on the five-year plan results.

The "Fosforit" example teaches us a great deal, first and foremost how to set a goal, to select the people and orient them toward that goal, to define ways of achieving it and to bring about the desired end result. Speaking of the plan as law, however, we need to point out one shortcoming, perhaps the most common--the fact that failure to fulfill the assignment, whether it be by an individual worker or a brigade, a shop, a production operation or an enterprise, is not always treated as a matter for alarm.

when it became necessary the oblast' party committee worked out recommendations for establishing control over the performance of lagging subdivisions. It was based on a study of the state of affairs at all levels, the mandatory review of every instance of failure to fulfill a plan and the adoption of timely and effective steps to eliminate the causes.

I would like to say with respect to this matter that we have learned fairly well how to determine the socialist competition winners. This is pleasant business, as they say. It is far more difficult to work with the lagging ones, to thoroughly analyze the situation and strive to improve it. Nonetheless, these are the enterprises, these are the categories of workers and specialists which should receive our primary attention. For us this means every party group and shop organization, every party committee, perkhom and raykom and all sections of the oblast' committee of the CPSU. And as soon as the procedure has been defined for working with the lagging sections, it should be strictly observed at all levels.

In his letter to our distinguished fellow Leningraders, delegates to the 26th party congress, Heroes of Socialist Labor Vasilii Petrovich Vinogradov, member of the CPSU since 1915, and brigade leader at the "Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy zavod" association Vladimir Stepanovich Checherov, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev underscored the following: "The plan is the main thing for us. It must be fulfilled absolutely by all collectives."

Party and soviet organs, managers, trade union and Komsomol cadres of all categories are required to fulfill this demand absolutely and to arrange all their work in accordance with it.

Right now, when the draft plans for economic and social development of the labor collectives are being drawn up for the 11th five-year period, we must place the main stress upon improving production efficiency and activating internal reserves and upon making fuller use of existing capacities, capital investments, fixed capital and equipment and all types of resources. We need to monitor especially carefully the development and implementation of steps to increase the production, procurement and delivery of agricultural products in quantities corresponding to the control figures.

The Main Directions for the Nation's Economic and Social Development for the current five-year plan, which were approved at the 26th party congress, the speaker said, assign us the task, as we know, of ensuring outstripping rates of increase for labor productivity, compared with growth of production volumes, loading the capacities more fully, reconstructing enterprises and updating the equipment. The experience of outstanding collectives, which even during the 10th Five-Year Plan were building up production volumes and increasing scientific studies without an increase, and in many cases with a reduction, in the number of workers proves that this is a realistic goal.

Many production and scientific production associations, as well as the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering imeni B.Ye. Bedeneyev, the All-Union Scientific Research and Planning Institute of the Aluminum, Magnesium and Electrode Industry, the Central Scientific Research Institute imeni Academician A.N. Krylov, the Scientific Research and Design Institute of Chemical Machine Building and a number of other organizations, are doing just that.



Despite this, however, a study of draft plans for the current five-year period shows that we have still not succeeded in changing the attitude of many management leaders, who continue to call for an increase in the number of workers. I would like to remind you once again that we have nowhere to get the additional people. It is therefore the task of party groups and raykoms and of all party organizations to extensively disseminate the initiative produced by collectives at the Plant imeni A.A. Zhdanov and the "Izhorskiy zavod" and "Central Boiler and Turbine Institute imeni I.I. Polzunov" associations to achieve an increase in volumes of output and scientific studies at operating capacities, while actually reducing the number of workers.

Of course, we are not talking about putting such an initiative in writing and leaving it at that. It should be backed up with practical work to apply the achievements of science and technology and progressive experience in the organization of production and labor and with personal responsibility on the part of each individual--from the worker to the head of the enterprise.

This also fully applies to matters of improving the technical aspects and the quality of products, of bringing all of them up to the level of the best produced in the Soviet Union and in the world. We are doing a great deal toward this aim, of course. The production of articles in the highest quality category has increased 3.5-fold during the past 5 years.

There are still no basic changes in evidence at many enterprises, however. Output of products in the highest quality category is extremely small at the Railroad Car Plant imeni I.Ye. Yegorov, for example. The situation is made worse by the slow reconstruction of the enterprise and updating of the equipment. The plant management and party bear the main responsibility for this. It would also be well to ask the Moskovskiy Rayon party committee when the rayon product quality control system, which has performed well on the whole, is ever going to exert its influence upon the product of the builders of railroad cars.

The campaign to reduce the quantity of materials going into products and to conserve raw materials, fuel, energy, metal and other resources is one of the key tasks for the cadres. The problem itself is not a new one, and it is being successfully resolved at many enterprises by relying upon the labor collective and developing a thrifty, proprietary attitude toward the people's property. As a result, the Leningraders have recently worked at least 2 days a year with raw and processed materials they have saved.

Despite all this, we are still far from fully applying that extremely important party principle formulated in the words "the economy must be economical." Apparently, the fact of the matter is that general appeals for conservation in all areas are frequently not backed up with engineering and technological measures, personal conservation records or specific organizational work.

We frequently hear complaints about a shortage of metal. At the same time, however, managers and leading specialists give little attention to the matter of simplifying the designs of the machinery and mechanisms produced. A large quantity of ferrous and nonferrous metal continues to be lost in the form of shavings. Waste-free technology is employed to an insignificant degree.

we know, of course, that it is sometimes difficult to get funds allocated for new equipment. We also know, however, that this equipment is frequently mothballed for indefinite periods and becomes obsolete.

But let us take a look at some facts of a somewhat different order. Losses in the form of rejects exceeded 1 million rubles in the "Il'ich Abrasives Plant" association last year. The Conline imeni Karpov and the yeast plant paid large fines to the railway for above-normal car demurrage. In a recent article titled "The Land Will Not Write It Off....," the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIIA with perfect justification leveled criticism at shortcomings in certain rayons in Leningrad Oblast in the transportation, storage and application of mineral fertilizers.

There might appear to be different situations, but they are similar in one aspect: All of the losses were written off and entered as production outlays or part of the prime production cost. Practically no action, either moral or material, was taken against those specifically to blame.

Because of insufficiently effective use of the land, especially reclaimed areas, and low feed crop yields, at least farms did not achieve a turnaround with respect to providing public livestock with feeds produced by them. During the past few years a number of rayons and production associations have tolerated systematic nonfulfillment of feed procurement plans, which has resulted in increased consumption of feed concentrates from state supplies, and these are not inexhaustible.

The current five-year period must be a five-year period of rapid buildup of production and improvement of the quality of storable and succulent feeds and pasturage, of thrifty use of grain as livestock feed. This should be accomplished, among other ways, by applying effective means of preserving livestock feed and by using protein-and-vitamin additives.

The leadership of the oblast soviet of people's deputies must work out a precise plan of action for the successful achievement of these goals in each rayon and on each farm. Right now, without delay, they need to plan the feed procurement operation from beginning to end and assume constant party control over it.

Thoroughness in defining functions, rights and duties, a thoroughness which will make it impossible for a single worker to cover errors or inaction by saying that he did not know the extent of his authority, G.V. Romanov underscored, is the very foundation of the science and practice of management, without which it is impossible to increase the cadres' responsibility, make their performance effective and increase control effectiveness and stringency. This is actually a common truth, but we have to speak about it because many managers either do not want to understand that truth or pretend to have forgotten it. There are examples worthy of emulation, however.

Every one is familiar with the successes achieved by the "Svetlana" association. A process of continuous and creative improvement of the system of labor organization and production control there has resulted in a situation in which there are no duplicate services, in which every worker understands precisely his group of duties and receives incentives based upon the performance of those duties.



Such a control system is not created in a day, of course. A thoroughly party-minded approach by the association's management, however, their ability to select, distribute and lead the cadres, bold thinking, the forecasting of the effects of their decisions, initiative, attention to and demandingness of the people--all of this is what predetermined the good results of the work.

Unfortunately, this kind of approach to the work is what is lacking in many of the sections today. We still find indifferent, uninspired managers--and not so infrequently at that. They are not especially concerned about failure to fulfill a plan, about large labor outlays or poor-quality products. They do not aspire to join the outstanding; they are not praised, and when they are reprimanded at the party raykom or gorkom, they simply accept it complacently.

These include individuals who are capable of discussing progressive management methods, even from a speaker's platform, of assuring everyone that they are well aware of deficiencies in the work, and they even know how to make promises. People believe them and give them applause. They forget to monitor their performance, however. And frequently such managers continue in this manner, quietly and calmly, until they reach retirement age.

This manner of working cannot be tolerated today, when the daily search for production reserves and possibilities and the determination of specific ways to increase production volumes and improve quality, to make efficient use of labor and material resources has become extremely important. There must be demands of those who are given much. Party organizations must erect a reliable barrier to lack of initiative and disregard for progressive know-how.

We have repeatedly spoken of the need for centralized control and precise specialization of production. Practically nothing has been done to achieve this in a number of associations, however.

Experience has shown that reduced responsibility and inefficient use of cadres also result from the fact that the structure of sections and services develops spontaneously in many organizations and enterprises, and small subdivisions and management and engineering positions are artificially created to get around existing standard plans and norms governing personnel numbers.

As a result, despite extensive implementation of automatic control and planning systems, numbers of administrative personnel are growing and the ratio of engineers and technicians is deteriorating in some places. Furthermore, sometimes only half of the qualified workers occupy engineering positions, while a number of the managers and specialists have neither a higher nor a secondary specialized education.

At the same time, at the "Krasnyy vyvernok," Izrael Mari Nara and "Soykabel'" associations, at the "Lentrolit" plant, the oiling mill, the Factory named Zhelyabov and the "Krasnyy sapak" combine a certain number of specialists holding diplomas are engaged as warehousemen, stokers, laundry cleaners, electricians, repairmen, press operators, janitors and auxiliary workers.

A third of the specialists holding diplomas in the motor transport system and every fourth one in public catering perform jobs requiring neither a higher nor a secondary technical education. We have no right complacently to accept such a situation, and especially the practice of artificially increasing wages by swelling the number of engineering positions.

Party alone sections, garbans and rayons, and counsils for economic and social development, with the help of people's control and financial agencies, must carefully study the administrative structure and staff lists of all enterprises and organizations and see to it that they are brought into conformity with the norms governing personnel matters and classes.

It should be pointed out that we are making far from complete use of the certification system, that effective means of improving the placement of cadres and increasing their responsibility. The party committees must set the tone in such matters. Unfortunately, some of them restrict their part in the certification process to appointing members to the commissions. And instead of showing the specialists their errors and deficiencies, this work frequently amounts to no more than declaring them to be qualified for the positions they hold or even advancing them and raising their salaries, despite the fact that plans are not being fulfilled and production efficiency is low.

There are many examples of such formalism and lack of principle. Party committees and bureaus must be more demanding with respect to certification, regularly study the process and strive to see that every worker measures up to his job and that the measure of payment corresponds to the measure of work.

The latter requirement, as we know, was given special stress at the 19th party congress. We have frequently discussed these issues, particularly the need to improve the system of awarding bonuses to specialists of enterprises and organizations, and have noted the collectives which capably evaluate the work and provide incentives on a differentiated basis for engineers and technicians. Many scientific research institutes and design offices do not deal with these matters in a thoroughgoing manner and continue to give equal bonuses to practically all the specialists, although some of them have actually done their job, while others have run away from it, so to speak.

We have also repeatedly pointed out the "protection [vyvodilovka]" practice in existence at many enterprises, which corrupts people and develops a consumer mentality. This situation is also being corrected extremely slowly, however, and the proven principles of determining wages on the basis of economically accountable brigades and using a labor participation coefficient are being hesitantly applied. It is not surprising that in such situations the people are frequently inactive sit out the required number of hours and give society less than they could.

One of the main reasons for the tenacity of these shortcomings is the fact that the establishment of labor norms is still poorly organized. Even the installation of new equipment, the application of new technology and the improvement of production organization are frequently not accompanied by the prompt replacement of obsolete standards, which stunts the growth of productivity and creates unnecessary complications.

This would be a good time to mention the fact that the widespread holding of more than one job by individuals represents a form of mismanagement and in some cases, also a source of envy, extra earnings. There are fields, of course--medicine and science, for example--in which it is acceptable within reasonable limits to draw upon the services of specialists on the side. In the vast majority of cases, however, this holding of more than one job is resorted to by people who do not give a full performance either on their main or their extra job.

What is more, certain plant operators get significant sums of money out of the state pocketbook. This occurs most frequently where proper labor organization and precise accounting, control and discipline are lacking, where any means are used to cover up production blunders.

The unsuitable practice of holding work that one job should be resolutely eliminated. All the more, since we now have proven methods of using the workers more effectively, such as the combining of jobs, the enlargement of servicing areas, the multiple-machine-tool-operator movement and the employment of brigade labor organization methods.

The latter needs to be discussed separately. Many useful labor initiatives came into being in the brigades, and it is the brigades which have become an effective means of combining collective and personal responsibility for the end results of the work. The creation of brigades is a complex and painstaking process. It involves not only organizational restructuring, but frequently also the elimination of old habits and the surmounting of a sort of psychological barrier, and not just by the workers but by the captains of industry as well.

Everything is important in this matter: the creation of essential organizational conditions, the brigade leader's authority and the solidarity of the labor unit. Party committees are expected to thoroughly study and disseminate the experience of the best brigades and the advice of their leaders, to see to the creation of an effective reserve and to the training of leaders for the lower-level collectives, and to actively advance to those positions outstanding workers from among the youth, the communists and Komsomol members.

We have more than 21,000 party groups. There are considerably more low-level labor units, of course. And while it is not always possible to create party groups, we should make active use of the designation of party group organizers, primarily in the brigades.

The Leningrad party gorkom, in turn, must step up its control over the fulfillment of its plenum's resolutions on brigade methods.

When we talk about the work performed with the cadres, we cannot, of course, ignore the performance of our personnel services. We need to state frankly that many of them still do not measure up to the demands of today.

A great deal is required of workers with the personnel sections today, first of all, party-mindedness and principle, a thorough understanding of people, production needs, prospects for the development of enterprises and the need for specialists and workers in the mass occupations. The personnel services must be staffed by people of absolute integrity. It is their duty to actively introduce automatic systems for recording the movement of cadres, to improve the job orientation and job selection work, to promptly and efficiently organize outstripping training and retraining of workers, to regularly study violations of labor discipline and turnover and to remove their causes.

It would be a good thing, following this plan, for the party gorkoms and raykoms, party committees and bureaus to make a study of the work and of the composition of cadre sections, and to provide assistance where it is needed.

Every day, G.V. Romanov said, party committee workers have to deal with numerous issues and to look into problems large and small. And how important it is, quoting Lenin, to always bear in mind the fact that no degree of conscientiousness and no degree of prestige on the part of the specialists can take the place of that main factor--knowledge of the job. "The job," Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev stated in his book "Vozrozhdeniye" [The Rebirth], "it's in the touchstone for testing an individual's real value."

We have already discussed the forms and methods used in working with the cadres in the Leningrad party organization. Our organization, like the party as a whole, has created a climate of earnestness and comradeship, which permits the workers to fully demonstrate their abilities and initiative.

Well-organized verification of the implementation of party and government directives has played and continues to play an important role with respect to increasing the people's personal responsibility. Authority to exercise control over the performance of the administration provides party committees with a reliable tool for increasing the discipline and responsibility of cadres.

Not all of the party gorkoms and raykoms make equally effective use of this tool, however. A study has shown that certain party committees rarely make the communists-and-managers give account of their personal contribution to the fulfillment of party decisions and frequently avoid criticizing their shortcomings from a position of principle. Personal feelings and subjective methods have not been eliminated in the selection of cadres, as a result of which unprepared individuals with poor political, work and moral qualities are advanced to positions of responsibility. Nor is the frequent replacement of people beneficial.

Almost three quarters of the specialists have been replaced in the past 5 years in the "Right" sovkhos association. In this situation a worker does not have time either to demonstrate his abilities or to look into matters thoroughly. This kind of reshuffling would not fail to affect the state of labor discipline and production indicators: losses of work time doubled on association farms as a result of absenteeism, and assignments for sales of potatoes to the state and feed procurement were not fulfilled.

Local party committees are still giving little attention to the interviewing of workers, that tested form of individual work. When they are well prepared and conducted in a frank, principled and well-meaning atmosphere, these interviews are an extremely effective means of monitoring and indoctrinating management cadres. This work is performed successfully in the Kalininskiy, Kirovskiy and Petrogradskiy rayon and the Luga, Gatchina and Tosno city party committees.

The work is frequently set up in a formal manner, however. We do not need interviews for the sake of the interviews themselves, for the sake of rendering accounts. Every interview is expected to leave its mark on the communist's mind, to help the individual correct shortcomings. Naturally, it is also very important to monitor the implementation of proposals and recommendations provided during such meetings. The performance of the Blantsy party gorkom was criticized for this.

The party committee apparatus has an important role in the implementation of the party line, in the practical solution of all matters under the authority of the elected organs. The 26th party congress made special mention of the fact that the



demands made of this apparatus, the requirement that it increase its organizing role, are constantly growing.

A great deal has been accomplished in recent years with respect to perfecting the structure of these staffs and improving their clerical work. Despite all of this, comrades, in view of the demands set forth at the party congress with respect to the performance of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, today we need to take a largely new approach, to creatively develop those forms and methods which produce the greatest results.

In many cases--and we all know this very well--the workers are simply bogged down, so to speak, in "petty daily details" and spend a great deal of time setting up and performing numerous procedures. Not everyone is capable of thoroughly studying the situation, spotting and supporting positive developments or finding the causes of detrimental incidents. Very little time is still be given to personal communication with the leaders of numerous collectives, middle-level cadres and the reserve for advancement in production itself.

There are shortcomings in the soviet organs' work style. They do not always demonstrate proper persistence in coordinating the operations of enterprises and organizations located on the territory within their jurisdiction. Elements of formalism and red tape are encountered in the practical work of city and rayon soviets, as well as instances of inattention to letters from the workers, to their needs and requests, which causes them to turn to the party organs.

City and rayon party committees and primary party organizations are required to do everything necessary to establish a work style at all levels, which fully conforms to the party's contemporary requirements. It must be based upon a thorough knowledge of the situation and the rendering of timely, on-the-spot assistance, the thorough study and objective evaluation of the workers' political and work qualities, the extensive development of criticism and self-criticism, great demandingness and principle. In short, party leadership must be energetic and competent.

Firmly conducting the party line, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev underscored at the 26th CPSU Congress, involves ensuring systematic and effective verification, anticipating possible errors and shortcomings, helping to prevent them in good time and striving to increase the cadres' responsibility and strengthen performance discipline. We must use all of the methods inherent in party organ work to accomplish this task.

As it indoctrinates the cadres in a spirit of great responsibility, G.V. Romanov noted, the Leningrad party organization carefully equips the leading workers with modern administrative science. The creation of an extensive network of permanent courses for the training and retraining of party, soviet and management leaders was an important move.

The training of management cadres and the party aktiv has been set up under the CPSU obkom, gorkoms and raykoms and in the primary party organizations. The Leningrad Higher Party School and advanced training courses set up there, which are conducted by the city's higher educational institutions, the Political Education Center of the Leningrad CPSU obkom and the Leningrad party gorkom's University of Marxism-Leninism are participating productively in this process.



In recent years more than 600 people have received a higher party-political education, more than 11,000 party and soviet workers have received advanced training in the courses, and some of them have graduated from the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee and the Academy of National Economy of the USSR.

There are various systems for training management leaders and specialists. More than 80,000 people are enrolled at schools for the party management aktiv, in various advanced training courses, at universities of economic science and seminars set up at the enterprises themselves for middle-level production leaders.

We are completely justified in saying that we have never before retrained cadres on such a scale and involving such a broad range of people. At the same time, outwardly substantial figures frequently cover up omissions in subject matter, where manifestations of a certain isolation from life, a lagging behind the course of events and superficiality have not yet been overcome.

Not all of the party organisations have been able to achieve a goal-oriented and focused approach to the training of each aktiv category. Inadequate use is clearly made of seminars and scientific and practical conferences on specific problems.

There is another matter which must be discussed. In the situation of scientific and technological revolution, as we know, knowledge is becoming obsolete more rapidly, and the theoretical and practical training previously acquired may prove to be inadequate today. This is in fact what frequently occurs.

Some leading specialists in the metal-working branches and those in charge of technical services have a poor understanding of such modern trends in the development of equipment and technology as powder metallurgy, plasma treatment of metals and gang methods of processing parts, but nonetheless consider it beneath their dignity to attend seminars specially arranged for them at the Scientific and Technological Propaganda Center. It would not be too much for the party committees to look into this aspect of the matter, to tell their comrades that training is not a personal matter but an urgent need dictated by the times.

We also need to define more precisely the frequency, the program and subjects of classes for all categories of the party aktiv. We must increase the role of methodological offices created under the CPSU obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms in the summarization of progressive know-how.

Party training should be specially discussed. Its main task lies in the ideological strengthening of the communists and the development in them, including the leading cadres, of skills in performing political work among the masses. Ways of further improving the effectiveness and quality of the propaganda and linking it more firmly with life in light of decisions coming out of the 26th party congress were discussed at a conference-seminar held in Moscow in April for secretaries of the central committees of Union republic communist parties and party kraykoms and obkoms, and subsequently at regional conferences for ideological workers. One of these was held in Leningrad. All of the recommendations produced there should be universally adopted.

The increased complexity of the processes occurring in the economy, in the social area and in all areas of public and political life makes it essential for us to improve the training of cadres at educational institutions. On the whole, the Leningrad

higher school has responded promptly and effectively to the demands created by scientific and technological progress. More than 20,000 specialists with a higher education and a diploma from Leningrad entered the national economy during the last five-year period.

Greater attention is being given to the need to bring the range of specialties and the number of graduates into conformity with the needs of the most important branches in the economy of Leningrad and the nation's Northwest. Training has been started in 20 new fields and the admission plan has been adjusted for above 50 others, specifically for this purpose.

We have to be concerned, however, about the fact that some of the graduates of our VUZ's and technikums have considerable gaps in their professional training, are weak in methods of conducting research, are inadequately informed about the latest achievements in science and technology and possibilities for their practical application, and have a poor grasp of economic and management problems.

There are also shortcomings in the humanities VUZ's. The situation at the Higher Industrial Arts School named V.I. Mukhina, where three vice-rectors were replaced within a period of 3 years and there was no rector throughout an entire academic year, can only be attributed to failure to appreciate the importance of cadre matters. It is not surprising that the number of failing students increased at the school, the five-year plan for the graduation of specialists was not fulfilled, and many of last year's graduates did not turn up at the jobs to which they had been assigned. Unfortunately, this situation did not thoroughly disturb the Dzerzhinskii raykom, the cultural sections of the obkom or the Leningrad party gorkom.

The VUZ administration has now been strengthened. However, this case should prompt the party committees of other institutes to do some serious thinking. We expect them to work persistently to increase the responsibility of vice-chancellors' offices and the scientific-pedagogical cadres for improving the training and indoctrinational process and linking it more closely to the specific needs of the national economy.

Another important point is the fact that more than 1/3 of all doctors and candidates of sciences work at higher educational institutions. This is why VUZ science, with the help of the Interdepartmental Coordinating Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Leningrad, can and must become more active in affecting the development of leading branches of the Leningrad economy. And they must work to raise the effectiveness level of scientific research not by drawing upon specialists from outside, a practice we still frequently encounter, but by having the higher school's scientists, students and post-graduates take a more active and direct part in this work.

With respect to the training of workers in the mass occupations, the speaker went on to say, it should be noted first of all that the Leningrad party organization's experience in this important area has been repeatedly singled out by the CPSU Central Committee and has been disseminated in the nation. A truly great amount of work has been accomplished.

Many creative-minded teachers, production training masters and prominent Leningrad workers/mentors have entered the vocational and technical education system and are passing their extensive professional knowledge and experience in life on to the youth.

Among recent successful experiments, we should point out the practice, which is receiving ever increasing recognition, of assigning the graduates to those labor collectives in which they received their practical training during their studies. This is unquestionably helping to settle them in production.

What are the prospects for the vocational and technical education system? The main demand made of it remains the same: to respond more sensitively to requests from the national economy and to perform with its sights on the future, on tomorrow. In view of the fact that the national economy is requiring ever increasing numbers of workers with a broad field of training, we must expand the training of precisely such specialists and of workers in those occupations in which there is a shortage.

I shall cite one example. We know that animal husbandry continues to be one of the more troublesome areas of our agriculture, and certainly not the least important reason is the shortage of experienced farm workers. At Rural Secondary Vocational and Technical School No. 12 in Chaplinsk, however, only 40 of 600 students are training to become machine operators on livestock farms. This year all of the vocational and technical schools will graduate only 150 of these specialists, and we have around 700 farms. There is a clear inconsistency, and it should be taken into account when the plans are drawn up.

We are still dealing with the matter of achieving a balance between admission plans for the vocational and technical schools and the availability of local labor forces, in order to reduce the influx of youth from other cities into Leningrad. These youth, of course, require additional space in dormitories and to some degree hinder the satisfaction of the native Leningraders' social needs.

One of our reserves for accomplishing this task lies in expanding the network of technical schools and filling them with 10th-year graduates, of which there are approximately 6,000 per year, the majority of which continue to bypass the vocational and technical school and go directly into production. Another reason for this is the fact that the vocational and technical education system today provides workers mainly for large enterprises. They have no effect upon small plants and experimental units of institutes, and these do not and can not maintain their own schools. We obviously need to think about ways to effectively train the youth for these facilities and to distribute them more efficiently.

Under the current system general education schools, many of which have at best only job training and not professional preparation, have the authority to grant industrial skills ratings to their graduates. It is obvious that only the vocational and technical school system should have this authority. This would make it possible to close off one more channel of inefficient utilization of labor resources and the scattering of means and would create a situation in which we could establish standardized vocational training requirements.

The vocational and technical education system has the capability also to become directly involved in that important task of vocation selection by those entering the schools. We need to think not only about fulfilling the recruitment plan but also about the informed selection by the young men and women of a specialty which is fully consistent with their aptitude.



We have not entirely resolved the problem of providing the vocational and technical schools with teaching cadres. There is presently a shortage of approximately 400 masters at the schools. There is also a large turnover in this category of workers and teachers. In addition, many school directors and their assistants were taken away last year, frequently with no one to replace them.

It is obviously time to study the matter of setting up a school or courses for masters, engineering instructors and instructors in the special disciplines, possibly based at the Northwest Polytechnical Institute and patterned after departments created at the Polytechnical Institute imeni M.I. Kalinin, the Construction Engineering Institute and the Pedagogical Institute imeni A.I. Gertsen.

The state of indoctrinational work both in the vocational and technical schools and in the dormitories deserves special attention.

The party gorkoms and raykoms, the party organizations of vocational and technical schools and base enterprises, the Main Administration of Vocational and Technical Education for Leningrad and the oblast and the Komsomol oblast committee need to work out additional steps to bring about continued improvement in the qualitative make-up and to retain teaching cadres at the vocational and technical schools, to improve the training and indoctrinational process and to raise the level of training for worthy replenishment of the working class.

The selection, distribution and indoctrination of ideological cadres and the need for politically mature people with initiative and with the necessary theoretical and special training working in all the sections, G.V. Romanov stressed, receive constant attention from the party obkom, city and rayon committees. Efforts in this area became more purposive following the CPSU Central Committee's passage of the decree "On the Continued Improvement of Ideological, Political and Indoctrinational Work."

More than 200,000 propagandists, political information workers, lecturers and report agents presently work in the system of party and Komsomol training, economic education and mass training. The vast majority of them have a sense of great responsibility for the substance and the results of their work and for persistently seeking new forms and methods of influencing the minds of the people.

The management of certain sections of the mass media has recently been strengthened. The ideological and professional caliber of the journalists and workers in public education, culture and art has improved, and they have become more active in public-political life. The party committees are devoting greater attention to the organization and planning of political indoctrination, training and advanced training for all categories of the aktiv.

In short, a great deal has been accomplished. We have to admit, however, that the restructuring process in this extremely important area is still proceeding slowly, that existing deficiencies are not being overcome with adequate vigor. The ideological cadres' level of training and methodological skill and their knowledge still do not measure up to the tasks set by the party.

A discussion in the obkom bureau on the matter of the Volkhov party gorkom's organizational and political work on the propagandizing and the study of the 26th CPSU Congress materials showed that far from all of the propagandists, lecturers and report agents feel responsible for the end result of their work and sometimes avoid critical issues.

We frequently hear thoroughly boring and superficial talks. Then there is the other extreme, in which certain lecturers attempt to gain cheap popularity by presenting questionable facts and trying to amaze the audience with "sensations," by attempting to appear especially knowledgeable. The fact that these are not isolated instances is borne out by what happened when lecturers with the "Znaniye" society went through the certification process. It resulted in a number of lecturers losing their authorization to give lectures.

Our city--the cradle of the October Revolution, a gem of architectural and historical monuments, a hero-city and the symbol of the Soviet people's courage and strength--is famous throughout the world. There is profound respect and love for Leningrad throughout our enormous homeland and abroad.

It is therefore all the more disappointing to have to say that the good ideological and moral qualities generally found in the Leningraders do not underlie the actions and deeds of everyone. We still have numerous violations in the trade and consumer service system. There have been cases of bribery and so-called petty theft of socialist property. There are people, including some among the leaders, who perform at a level below their capabilities and bring detriment to the people's property and to the indoctrinational work with their actions.

All of this is an indication of major flaws in the work performed with the cadres, of a lack of demandingness and control and of a proper moral atmosphere in certain collectives. We need to activate public opinion, that influential force, more vigorously to stamp out such occurrences. This needs to be done, first of all, in the campaign for strict observance of our laws and in the struggle against indifference, negligence, misconduct and greediness, the struggle to establish an aware attitude toward one's obligations and an enlightened understanding of one's civil duty to society.

Naturally, the workers with our administrative agencies must speak out more forcefully against violations. The party and the state highly appreciate their difficult and honorable work. They must always combine professional knowledge with civil courage, the rejection of bribes and justice. Every crime and every act of misconduct must be thoroughly investigated, and the guilty parties must take their deserved punishment.

A March meeting of the Leningrad party organization's aktiv, as you know, described as urgent the need for an all-round step-up in the struggle against those who obtain parasitic gains from the results of the public labor. Commissions for combatting parasites have been formed under the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms.

Since the beginning of the year, many of those who had avoided socially useful labor have been placed in jobs, and many malicious violators have been brought to administrative account. The problem of eliminating loafers has not been completely resolved, however. People's power--strict power--is inconceivable without aware discipline and a high level of organization. And we do not need to commiserate with those who bring detriment to the country, whether it be a hooligan or a criminal, a bureaucrat or a slacker, a parasite or an embezzler of the people's property. There can be no place in our society for them.

The intelligentsia--teachers and writers, scientists and workers in the arts--have an exceptionally great and honorable role in the development of the new man. Adolescence and youth--these are the years in which the individual becomes



prepared to live on his own, when many "why's" and "how's" come up and require convincing answers. These answers depend upon all of us people of the older generations, who are expected to pass the best traditions of the party and the people on to the youth by word and by deed. Our common efforts should be aimed at ensuring the continuity and succession of the indoctrinational process--from the family and the educational institution to the labor collective, from the first book read to the modern theatrical performance and movie.

The party makes special demands of the ideological bearing of our art.

A great deal, as we know, depends upon the moral atmosphere among the artists/intelligentsia. We are talking about increasing professional demandingness and intolerance of dullness and vagueness in art. A more active role is expected of critics, newspapers and literary magazines, which have a great influence upon the substance and directivity of creative work, upon the tastes of the viewer and the reader.

The CPSU Central Committee directs party organs, cultural institutions and creative unions to develop a wholesome atmosphere, a sensitive and respectful attitude toward talent, while at the same time demanding the rejection of all manifestations of lack of principles and ideals, an indiscriminating outlook on life and political shortsightedness.

You are all well aware of the fact, comrades, that the international situation has recently been exacerbated. At the 26th party congress and later in speeches delivered at ceremonies in Kiev and Tbilisi, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev described the complex and turbulent nature of world events and provided an extensive program for the continuing struggle for detente and peace on Earth.

The ideological confrontation between the two systems has also been stepped up, and imperialist reaction has launched a real "psychological war" against us, putting into play every possible means--economic pressure and blackmail, false propaganda and demagoguery. The psychological conditioning of Soviet youth and the creative intelligentsia for purposes of ideologically reorienting certain of them has an important place in the subversive activities of Western special services and centers for ideological diversions.

All of these fierce attacks are being countered by the vitality of our social order, by the historical correctness and insuperable power of Marxist-Leninist doctrine and by the ideological conviction of the Soviet people. Despite this, we now especially need great vigilance, an active campaign against ideological trends alien to socialism, the development of intolerance for hostile propaganda and the firm rebuffing of all provocations.

G.V. Romanov concluded by stating:

The 26th party congress stressed the fact that if every party organization would apply all of the possibilities and reserves in its sector and instill proper order throughout, our common causes would move ahead. This is only possible if we have a further increase in the responsibility of party gorkoms and raykoms, in the fighting efficiency of party organizations and in the avant-garde role of every communist.

The matter discussed at our plenum is an important component of all the organizational and political work of the Leningrad party organization. The task lies not just in achieving a thorough mastery of that wealth of ideas, thoughts and know-how which is concentrated in the CPSU Central Committee's Accountability Report to the 26th congress, but also in seeing to it that our cadres actually measure up to the great requirements put forth by the party--that they combine efficiency and discipline with initiative, practicality and seriousness with a drive to achieve new goals, a critical attitude toward shortcomings with the readiness and ability rapidly to rectify them.

Along with the nation, the workers of Leningrad and the oblast have made a confident start in the new five-year period. Plan assignments have been fulfilled for the first 4 months of this year. Many brigades, sections and shops achieved the goal which they had set for themselves of completing the 6-month plans ahead of schedule. Tens of thousands of outstanding production workers are performing ahead of schedules, fulfilling 5-day assignments in 4 days.

The best labor collectives and thousands of innovators and shock workers of the five-year plan are working to complete their commitments by the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, to deliver equipment early to the nation's most important construction sites, to release crucial projects for operation in good time and to conduct the harvest in an organized manner.

Ahead of us lies difficult and intensive work: in industry and agriculture, in capital construction and transportation, in all areas of science and culture. By following the demands set forth by the CPSU Central Committee and state and general national interests, always and in all matters, and persistently accomplishing the tasks involved in improving the effectiveness and quality of the work, our cadres have everything they need to achieve the large new goals set by the party.

Fellow comrades, permit me to express confidence that the Leningrad party organization, city and oblast workers, rallied closely round the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, will do everything necessary to increase their contribution to the implementation of the historic decisions coming out of our Leninist party's 26th congress.

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## REGIONAL

### VASKHNIL AIDE URGES MORE INVESTMENT IN SIBERIAN AGRICULTURE

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 May 81 p 2

[Article by P. Goncharov, chairman of the presidium of the Siberian Department of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, academician: "Grain Crops of Siberia"]

[Text] Development of the richest natural resources of Siberia and the Far East during the new five-year period will be carried out, as has been stressed at the 26th party congress, at a faster rate. Exploitation of mineral deposits will be pushed even further to the east and north, to more severe and almost inaccessible regions. The population will grow. Now it approaches 28 million people, of which nearly 70 percent are city dwellers. Understandably, one of the most important problems is insuring the population with foodstuffs in these regions.

Scientists believe that this task can be successfully fulfilled if production is given comprehensive solutions in the form of completed technologies with planning documentation.

For example, take grain production. In the country as a whole it is envisaged to bring its average annual yield to 238-243 million tons. In the long term it is planned to produce at least 1 ton per capita. Can this task be fulfilled? Entirely. In certain regions this index can be achieved even in much shorter periods. In western Siberia, for example, 1.3-1.4 tons per capita were produced during the 1979-1980 period.

But the possibilities are not yet fully developed. Many regions in Siberia yield less, due to drought during the first half of summer. It is necessary to solve the irrigation problem by using Siberia's water resources, as well as by introducing soil-protective and moisture-retentive technologies. Such regions as Kulunda, Minusinskaya basin, Transbaykal and others need irrigation.

Scientific research institutions of the region have worked out a number of crop rotations applicable to various ecological zones. Thus, for example, at the "Elitnoye" experimental farm of the Siberian Scientific Research Institute of Plant Growing and Breeding in the forest-steppe zone of Novosibirskaya Oblast, which uses grain row-crop rotation (corn-spring wheat-legumes-oats), the average grain yield totaled 24.6 quintals per hectare during a 7-year period. By introducing new varieties and progressive technologies, the experimental production

farms of Institutes of the Siberian Department of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences (VASKhNIL) collected more than 71 quintals of grain per hectare on an area of 250,000 hectares last year. The average yield in the region totaled 13.6 quintals. Ordinary farms can be cited as example.

Rich raw material resources for the production of mineral fertilizers, particularly phosphorous, have been uncovered in Siberia. Technologies for obtaining fertilizers, rational ways of transporting and using them are being worked out. The joint work of VASKhNIL's Siberian Department and the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences for fertilizers are constantly being increased. At the same time extensive research is still projected for perfecting the technology of utilization and application of organic fertilizers--especially liquid forms--and peat.

It is necessary to implement organizational-economic measures for increasing specialization, improving distribution of individual grain crops and concentrating them in zones and regions having more favorable conditions for their cultivation. It is expedient to concentrate growing the strong variety of wheat in the Kulundinskaya, Prileyskaya and Frimbakaya zones in Altayskiy Kray, in southern regions of the Barabinskaya zone in Novosibirskaya Oblast and in the steppe and southern forest-steppe zones of Omskaya Oblast and Krasnoyarskiy Kray and of durum wheat in Altayskiy Kray and in some southern forest-steppe regions in Novosibirskaya and Omskaya oblasti. In these regions it is expedient to establish a network of specialized farms, in which the structure of arable land and the complex of agro-technical and organizational measures must ensure increased production of high quality grain of the strong and durum varieties of wheat. In these farms the achieved level of animal husbandry should be stabilized and the marketability of grain should be sharply raised.

During the past several years agricultural production has been provided with a number of valuable varieties. They are the wheat "Novosibirskaya-67," "Omskaya-9," "Chadriinskaya," "Krasnoyarskaya" and "Buryatskaya-34," varieties of durum wheat "Almaz" and "Altayka" as well as varieties of oats "Leyeshnik" and "Belozernyy." A new variety of winter rye "Kerostobalnaya-67" has been turned over to state strain testing. But the problems of winter rye in Siberia remain far from resolved.

The breeding centers of the VASKhNIL's Siberian Department have provided agricultural production with a number of intensive-type varieties. It is well known that if a variety is of a more late ripening type, it possesses a higher productivity potential. But summer in Siberia is short, while autumn is often early. If unripe grain is hit by early autumn frosts, this results in what is called "winter-killing," reducing not only the yield but the quality of grain as well. We must obtain not only high but also stable yields for the years. It is very important not to permit a sharp reduction of yields during unfavorable years. The national economy does not need yield potential but real production. It can be insured by varieties adapted to concrete soil-climatic conditions. These, as a rule, are early- and mid-ripening varieties.

By sowing with good seed, the yield can be increased by about 20 percent. A highly productive variety can insure an increase of up to 25 percent in the yield;



nevertheless, introduction of new varieties and organization of seed-growing are still far from production demands. It is necessary to regulate the organization of strain renovation and to strengthen the material-technical base of this sector.

Looking on our situation from the position of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress, we must note that in the regions of Siberia and the Far East, the level of agricultural productivity still lags behind consumer demands. This is testimony that far from all our cultivation plans are effective in being adopted, although in experimental forms, they were not bad. Violations of tested technologies often appear in production. Moreover, many cultivation plans are being adopted slowly. For example, good new varieties of Siberian breeders occupy less than 30 percent of areas in the region. The soil-protective system is still being poorly used in Transbaykal, where crop failures have become a usual thing.

Also, not all is well with our experimental, basic farms. Even with an insufficient material-technical base, they could have considerably increased the volume of production and raised the quality of output. Local organs only need to coordinate the sale of high quality agricultural production with the sales volumes of its marketable part. So far, unfortunately, in the pursuit of immediate success, stock seeds in regions are often delivered to meet plans for ordinary market production.

In order to speed up scientific developments and to raise their effectiveness it is necessary to continue developing comprehensive research. The basis for the solution of strategic and tactical tasks are long-term directed integrated programs. Scientists of Siberia have worked out a number of such programs: "Grain," "Fodder," "Potatoes," "Milk," "Meat" and other programs. Their distinguishing characteristic is their systematic coordination of the efforts of numerous collectives of scientists. These developments are united in a general program "Agrarian Complex of Siberia," which will become a composite part of the country's food-stuffs program.

9617

CSO: 1800/488



## REGIONAL

### OBKOM HEAD BACKS NORMLESS FARM BRIGADES, PAY BY RESULTS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 81 p 2

/Article by A. Karimov, first secretary of the Surkhandar'insk Obkom of the Uzbekistan CP: "Brigade Works Without Job Authorization"/

/Text/ Intensification: Essence, Ways, and Means

The changes which are taking place in the country's agriculture are undoubtedly also pertinent to our oblast. After the March, 1965 Plenum of the CPSU CC the amount of equipment supplied to kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased. Even the average-size farm now has more equipment than was the case at one time throughout the entire rayon. Tractors used for tilling and cultivating alone number 13,000. Supplies of mineral fertilizers and herbicides have been increased. Reinforcement of the material and technical base has, naturally, facilitated the growth of production output. At the same time, as was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, no less a role has been played by the skillful, economic use of resources, as well as by increasing the effectiveness and quality of work.

In analyzing the results of the 10th Five-Year Plan, we see that the level of economic management is higher in those kolkhozes and sovkhozes where such forms of labor organization and incentives have been introduced which are more closely linked with the end results of production.

We are talking about permanent, consolidated, cost-accounting brigades with appropriate bonus-type labor payments. By custom we call this normless payment for the quality and quantity of output.

The brigade form of labor organization in agriculture is not a new matter; it came into being along with the sovkhozes and kolkhozes. But what was a cotton-growing brigade like, say, 20 years ago? Most likely, the only permanent workers in it were the irrigation workers. But because of a shortage of equipment mechanics serviced only a few brigades. It is understandable that labor payments depended primarily on hectares of arable land and cultivation. In the final analysis, this retarded the increase of the crop yield and led to increased production costs.

Today's brigade is another matter. For every 100 hectares sown in cotton, for example, it has two plowing tractors with all the necessary soil-cultivating implements attached, two, and sometimes three, cotton-picking machines. Conditions have been created so that the group, as a permanent production unit, fully carries out the entire complex of operations from sowing to clearing the fields and receives compensation for the end results of the labor--the crop yield and the production costs of the cotton.

The obkoms, raykoms, and primary Party organizations have had to overcome considerable difficulties in introducing the cost-accounting, brigade principle with payment made for output produced. We have become convinced that merely by propagandizing those advantages which this innovation promises, matters will not get off dead center. What we need is detailed organizational work with regard to establishing such sub-divisions, rendering constant aid to them.

One of this oblast's first mechanized cost-accounting normless brigades was headed up by the Communist Ch. Khasanov from the Sovkhoz imeni Lenin in the virgin-lands Leninyul'sk Rayon. This group, consisting of 20 persons, was reinforced with equipment and a stock of implements. Relations between the brigade and the directorship were formulated by an agreement as follows: the brigade obligated itself to harvest 33 quintals of fine-staple cotton from each hectare, while the directorship pledged to assure it of all the necessary conditions for work and to pay for the output produced in the amount of 33 percent of its selling price. Actually in that year the group raised and harvested 52.2 quintals of cotton from each hectare and received additionally, as was also stipulated by the agreement, 1 ruble, 17 kopecks for each ruble of basic wages. This amounted to almost 350 rubles a month on the average for each member of the brigade.

But it is not just a matter of wages. From each hectare of cultivated land an output valued at 3,468 rubles was obtained, as compared with the planned amount of 2,000. Some 15 man-hours were expended on the production of one quintal of cotton, instead of 27, as provided for by the assigned quota.

During this same year the average brigade of T. Khodzhanov from the Sovkhoz imeni 25th Party Congress of the Sherabadsk Rayon adopted the normless system of payment. Working in accordance with the new system, it provided an additional crop yield of five quintals with an increase in labor productivity of 12 percent, a reduction in outlays per quintal of cotton by 4.3 man-hours, and a corresponding growth in wages.

On the basis of specific examples we convinced farm managers, specialists, and brigadiers of the advantages of the group forms of labor organization. In 1979 more than 200 normless cotton-growing brigades were already working in this oblast. The year was an exceptionally difficult one for cotton-growing, but the brigades passed the test: the crop yield turned out to be higher by 20 percent, and the expenditures on producing one quintal of cotton were lower by 18 percent.

There were in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, members of the obkom bureau who were constantly interested in how the new system of labor organization and payment was being introduced, and they aided in the elimination of shortcomings. The widespread dissemination of progressive experience has been facilitated by oblast and rayon newspapers, radio, and television.

The figures characterizing the advantages of the normless brigades are convincing, but it was also necessary to disclose the psychological aspects of the matter. What impels people to have a better attitude toward their work? Payment for hectares gives rise to individualism: if I have fulfilled my norm, the remainder does not concern me. Payment for a crop by the end results develops a feeling of collectivism in people. And this is understandable: anyone now has the right to request work from his comrade in the brigade; everybody understands that the group's wages and his own personal wages are interrelated. Mutual demandingness and mutual aid--these, perhaps, are the most notable traits in the work of the normless brigades.

There is yet another advantage: previously matters did not stand too well here with regard to economic training, particularly that of mechanics and irrigation workers. The norms of production and evaluation--that is the sum-total of economics. And that is what many people thought. In the cost-accounting brigades people themselves were drawn to economic and agro-technical knowledge. Circles and schools were created in which the new system of labor organization and payment were studied.

We are focussing the attention of kolkhoz and sovkhos directors and specialists on the fact that there is now an increase in their personal responsibility for production management. It is not just a matter of the strict carrying out of obligations, as recorded in the agreements with the brigades--the on-time supplying to the fields of water, fertilizers, and means of protection against pests and diseases. This goes without saying: an agreement is an agreement. All advice, recommendations, and directives to the brigades with respect to farm equipment and technology should be profoundly thought through and collated with science and progressive experience so that the farm does not have to cope with mistakes by managers in the form of poor crops nor be responsible for persons not receiving enough rubles.

Furthermore, we have given thought as to how to tie in brigade cost accounting more firmly with kolkhoz and sovkhos cost accounting and how to increase the responsibility of farm managers for mistakes and omissions in work with normless brigades. It is a complex problem, and, obviously, we cannot manage to cope with it without the active aid of science.

Already working at present on the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhoses are 800 or more normless brigades with comprehensive mechanization. From cotton growing, moreover, the new system of organizing labor payments has confidently proceeded into vegetable raising, melon growing, and fodder production. The agricultural workers of this oblast completed the year 1980 and the 10th Five-Year Plan with an over-fulfillment of the plans with regard to all the basic indicators. No small role in this was played by a transition to a normless labor payment.

The new five-year plan presents us with more complex problems. For our oblast this means a further increase in the production of cotton, in particular, that of the valuable fine-fiber varieties, as well as an upsurge in livestock raising, based on the development and strengthening of our own fodder base. Improvement of labor organization will aid in the achievement of success. First of all, the creation of the so-called "crop-rotation brigades," which have at their disposal a sowing area of 250--300 hectares. Such groups are already working on some kolkhozes and

sovkhozes. Their advantage lies in the fact that the end result is determined not only by the results of a given year but also for the entire period of the cotton-alfalfa crop rotation.

Strong Party groups and workshop Party organizations are being created within consolidated brigades. There are better assurances of work with regard to introducing the new system of labor organization, along with its moral and material incentives. One of the chief concerns of the obkoms and the raykoms is that innovative, bold, and authoritative leaders should head up the Party groups and workshop Party organizations.

Under the system of labor payments according to end results, particularly in the consolidated brigades there is also an approach to the staffs of brigadiers which is different than before. They have become specialists--agronomists or engineers, technicians or mechanics. On rural areas there are such staffs: a third of today's brigadiers are specialists with diplomas. But brigadiers must be good production organizers and persons who think in economic terms. Hence, the managers and specialists of the oblast and rayon agricultural production administrations are paying great attention to organizing their training, based on the specific experience of progressive normless brigades.

We think that in disseminating the experience of the normless brigades a great deal more aid could be rendered by the central publishing houses, radio, and television. In our opinion, it would also be useful to hold periodic zonal and All-Union conferences on summarizing the work experience of such groups.

2384

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REGIONAL

#### PLAN FULFILLMENT FALSIFICATION HIT BY TBILISI PROCURATOR

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 24 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Tbilisi Procurator and Senior Justice Adviser S. Nanitashvili under rubric "Law, Order, and Us": "When an Official Lies... Figure Inflation Is a State Crime"]

[Text] Recently in the Tbilisi City Court I served as state prosecutor in a trial, presided over by City Court Chairman Sh. Makharadze, which examined charges against Light Industry Ministry Tbilisi Cotton Mill Director Dzh. Zhuzhunashvili and Chief Accountant Kh. Peikrishvili.

Preliminary and final investigation revealed that the former officials of the mill had been "adjusting [regulirovaniye]" the fulfillment of product sales plans, and in a very uncomplicated and simple manner: in months when the mill couldn't fulfill its sales plan, they recorded it as fulfilled anyway; and in other months, when the plan was fulfilled, they inflated the figures and recorded a surplus. They submitted the false figures to the Light Industry Ministry and the Central Statistical Administration. This continued from 1977 to 1980, when the authorities found out about it.

On 5 March 1981, the Tbilisi City Court sentenced Dzh. Zhuzhunashvili and Kh. Peikrishvili each to two years incarceration, which was commuted to probation. In addition, during preliminary investigation the Kirov Rayon Prokuratura submitted proposals to the Light Industry Ministry on how to eradicate conditions and factors in the cotton mill leading to violations of this sort.

Unfortunately, similar wrongdoing is encountered in other enterprises, and they must be dealt with in strict compliance with the law. Submitting inflated figures and other deliberately distorted information on plan fulfillment is an anti-state act which is harmful to the economy and constitutes a serious state and social crime.

The 26th CPSU Congress emphasized especially the fact that under present conditions it is essential to strengthen legality in all sectors of economic endeavor and to wage decisive battle against violations of state discipline, inefficiency, and the dissipation of the people's wealth.

There have been cases where officials themselves violate state discipline by glossing over the true state of affairs in state plan fulfillment and covering

up for poor management, thus cheating the state and complicating and hampering correct economic planning and the rational allocation of labor and financial resources. This in turn has a negative effect on the labor collectives and cadres and impairs their responsibility to the job entrusted to them.

Figure inflation does material damage to an enterprise or organization, because workers and employees are illegally paid unearned wages, given bonuses, and awarded material prizes for goods not produced or sold and for "successful" or "extra" fulfillment of construction work not actually completed. All too frequently, inflated figures go hand in hand with the theft of state property and help create conditions for this dangerous crime.

Recently the Tbilisi Prokuratura completed a criminal investigation into the actions of the Tbilisi Synthetic Products Factory's former director A. Bakhtadze, chief accountant Zh. Gulitashvili, and others who in 1977-1978 managed to conserve amounts of capron fabric used in the manufacture of bags for tea picking machinery but then pocketed the money from the savings--more than 67,000 rubles.

Investigation then revealed that A. Bakhtadze and Zh. Gulitashvili regularly conspired with shop foremen to inflate performance figures. In December 1978, for example, when the factory fulfilled the plan by 93.3 percent, they drew up fake documents showing that 3682 cushion covers worth 35,000 rubles had been produced. In December 1979 they did the same thing, to the tune of 85,000 rubles, and in January 1980--94,000, thereby artificially raising plan fulfillment from 86 to 100 percent.

Considering the great social danger of such violations, the law imposes criminal liability.

The Legal Code states that figure inflation comprises deliberate and illegal upping of figures indicating the amount of goods produced or sold by an enterprise, the amount of work completed by a construction organization, or the amount of freight hauled by a transport enterprise.

Legislation in force also imposes criminal liability not only for figure inflation but also for understating actual plan fulfillment figures in reports.

There are cases where some officials do not record the actual amount of product sales but conceal it, with the motive that if necessary they can add it to figures showing fulfillment of planned obligations in the following period and thus make up the lag. That's just what happened in the case of the cotton mill.

Figure inflation and other distortions go hand in hand, which is why the law imposes the same criminal liability for both violations. The reason is that falsified figures, as mentioned earlier, mislead planning and administration organs and hamper the proper planning and development of the economy.

Today's enterprise and organization are complex in structure. Their financial and economic activities are reflected in various ways. Therefore, the law imposes criminal liability on an enterprise or organization official not for any and all reporting errors and distortions but only for those that are entered in accounting and statistical reports, because these are what make up state reporting.

The law deems it to be a crime of this sort when the distorted figures are already submitted to higher organs, to the system of economic administration, calculation, and planning. Such organs include every higher-level economic organ, organs of the Central Statistical Administration and the Finance Ministry, and Gosbank and Srobybank.

Under the law, a report of plan fulfillment must be signed by the manager and the accountant of the enterprise or organization. These are the people who must answer for figure inflation and other distortions. It is true that the personnel of the planning and accounting departments compile the reports, but by virtue of their posts the manager and the accountant are responsible for ensuring the correctness and objectivity of the reports. This is why the law imposes criminal liability on them.

Sometimes officials deliberately avoid signing the reports, knowing that they contain false information, and have their subordinates sign instead. Let us point out that the law does not relieve such officials of criminal liability--it classifies their action as a crime.

There are no objective reasons for figure inflation and distortions in accounting reports. Yet there are many circumstances fostering such violations. Failure to meet planned obligations, unjustified plant idleness, shortcomings in material-technical supply, enterprise management's attempts to conceal a lag and present a false picture of prosperity--these are the main factors behind falsification in state accounting reports.

Placing the responsibility of enterprise and organization officials is one side of the battle against figure inflation. The other and no less important side is the need to decisively enhance the role of the control organs in the conduct of state account reporting in each enterprise and organization. We still encounter instances in which ministries and departments and the organs of the Central Statistical Administration, Gosbank, and Srobybank fail to check up on enterprises and organizations in a systematic manner, fail to detect figure falsification, and fail to bring charges against the guilty parties. All of this weakens the struggle against figure inflation and creates an atmosphere of immunity to punishment.

6854

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## REGIONAL

### TAJIKS ENTER IDEOLOGICAL POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 5 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by V. Korchagina, deputy chief, Department of Propaganda and Agitation, Dushanbe Party Gorkom: "From Learning to Action"]

[Text] The present academic year in the system of Party and economic education occurred during the period of preparation and work of the 26th CPSU Congress. This imparted a particular significance to it. Thorough study of the Summary Report of the CPSU CC and other documents of this Congress has enriched the contents of political and economic training and heightened the interest in it.

What new appeared during this academic year in the city's Party organizations?

First of all, it should be noted that, guided by the decree of the CPSU, "On Further Improving Ideological, Political-Educational Work," as well as by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the Party organizations have intensified their attention to the political training of Communists and non-Party members. The staff of propagandists was strengthened. Most of the schools and seminars now have well-trained and experienced directors.

Improvements have been made in the methodological and theoretical aid to propagandists and their sources of information on questions of economic and cultural construction in the city, as well as projects of Party and Soviet organizations. The material and technical base of training has been reinforced.

All this facilitated a rise in the level of the classes. The students have begun to make more extensive use in preparing for them of the classical works of Marxism-Leninism and Party documents.

In all, more than 113,000 persons were encompassed by various forms of political and economic training. Of these more than 40,000 Communists and non-Party activists were studying within the system of Party training.

Deserving of attention is the experience in organizing the Marxist-Leninist education of Communists, as accumulated by the Party organizations of the following: the production association of the baking industry, the Shveyamestprom No 1 Association, the silk combine, the Dushanbe Telegraph and Telephone Exchange, the Ministry of Local Industry, the ZhBK [reinforced concrete structural component] and SD [?] plants, Tadzhiktekstil'mash imeni Dzerzhinskiy, Schools Nos 9, 28, and a number of other enterprises and organizations in this city. Classes here are



conducted in an interesting manner with a high degree of activity on the part of the students. Discussion of urgent problems of Party theory and policy spill over into a lively exchange of opinions, involving specific facts drawn from the lives of the groups. Students always find answers to the questions which are disturbing them. Extensive utilization is made of such effective forms of training as defense of reports by the students and carrying out practical assignments.

In order to render methodological assistance to the propagandists in organizing the study of the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress, open classes were held for them in the following support schools: at the school of the basics of Marxism-Leninism of the Dushanbe Home-Building Combine (propagandist D. Kh. Rakhmatullayev), in the theoretical seminar of the Leninsk Electric Network Region (propagandist S. P. Rudiyev), and at the school of the principles of economic knowledge of Automotive Transport No 1 of the Tajik SSR Ministry of Construction (propagandist I. G. Valiulin).

Conducted on a high ideological-theoretical level was the study of materials from the 26th CPSU Congress at the Garment Association (men) 50th Anniversary of the USSR, at the Dushanbe Aviation Enterprise, cement plant, and many other enterprises and organizations in the city.

Thorough study of the materials and documents from the 26th CPSU Congress facilitated an increase in the political and labor activities on the part of the students. Many of them took increased socialist pledges. Thus, the women students of the school of the basics of Marxism-Leninism, directed by the propagandist Z. Yu. Karavanova (cotton association), the spinner Bul'bul' Iskandarova pledged to fulfill her norm for the 11th Five-Year Plan within four years, while the weaver Kutbiya Kurbanova pledged to do so within three and a half years. A student of the school of the basics of Marxism-Leninism of the paint and varnish plant, A. Tolibov, together with the propagandist R. Sabirov, revealed the possibility of increasing the productivity of his own labor and made a pledge to fulfill his norm for the Five-Year Plan within four and one-half years. And a considerable number of such examples could be cited.

In April of the current year the Bureau of the Dushanbe Party Gorkom approved the proposal initiated by Maya Sergeyevna Fedotova, a knitter at the Dushanbe Knitted-Goods Factory, and entitled "A Specific Contribution of the Propagandist to the 11th Five-Year Plan."

This is the fourth year in which Fedotova has been the director of the school of communist labor. Among her students there is not a single one who has not fulfilled his or her output norms (they are all knitters in the workshop); during the period of the 10th Five-Year Plan seven persons accomplished six years worth of work each, and two managed to complete seven years worth of assignments.

In all this, Fedotova undoubtedly deserves credit; along with arming her students with a knowledge of the fundamentals of economics, she has rendered aid to them in providing the economic groundwork for the socialist pledges which were undertaken, in working out adjusted plans, and in seeking out supplementary reserves for increasing labor productivity. She has conducted individual work with the students and attentively keeps track of their attitude toward work, as well as to the increase of their professional levels.

As a result of such painstaking work by Fedotova, 10 of her students have pledged to fulfill the assigned tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan within four years, 13-- within four and one-half years, and 16 persons have resolved to complete the present year's assignments by the 64th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

Fedotova's operational experiment has found a widespread response among the city's propagandists. She has been supported by the directors of the school of the basics of Marxism-Leninism of the ZhBK and SD Plants of the Tadzhikgidroenergostroy, A. I. Korzhavin, the economics school of this same enterprise, N. N. Nazarov, the propagandist of the Garment Association imeni 50th Anniversary of the USSR, M. Rakhmatova, of the Shveymprom No 1 Association, M. Baturov and many others.

Examples of creative attitudes toward matters which have been entrusted to them have been demonstrated by the propagandists F. M. Rameyev from the Dushanbe Cotton Association, M. Rakhimova from the Garment Association imeni 50th Anniversary of the USSR, V. P. Karimova from School No 39, and many others.

For the purpose of a more detailed study and widespread dissemination of the experience of the best propagandists in the city's Party organizations, 36 support schools and 27 offices of political enlightenment are operating on social principles.

Nevertheless, the organizations of political and economic education in this city have problems which require solutions. Because of weak controls on the part of certain Party organizations, classes in a number of schools and seminars are being conducted at a low ideological and theoretical level, and they allow disruptions and shifts to occur. Insufficient aid to the propagandists in the selection of the most valuable production experience and in developing methods for studying it is being rendered by the methodological councils of the enterprises.

Nor is the selection and training of the propagandists being approached everywhere with sufficient responsibility. At times this work is entrusted to persons who are not at a high enough educational level or whose political experience is weak.

To form a Marxist-Leninist world view among working people, to facilitate the conversion of learning into convictions, stimulating the workers' political and labor activities, as well as those of office employees and the intelligentsia--such is the principal task of political and economic training. The solution of this problem requires further improvement in the guidance of the training, primarily, that of Communists. We must see to it that the study of theoretical questions is closely coordinated with the solution of the socioeconomic tasks which were set forth by the 26th CPSU Congress. We must also facilitate improvements in the mechanism of administering and planning the socialist economy, as well as strengthening executive and labor discipline.

The personal creative plans of a propagandist ought now to focus particular attention on rendering aid to students in mastering the progressive forms of production organization, advanced experience, facilitating a significant growth in labor productivity and output quality, as well as developing initiative among the groups.

Upon finishing the academic year, Dushanbe's Party committees and primary Party organizations should profoundly analyze the effectiveness of political and economic training--this to be done at sessions of the Party Bureaus, as well as at rallies

and conferences of propagandists. Moreover, it is important to isolate the complex factors on whose solution depends the further improvement of the establishment of the political training of Communists and the economic education of the working people, as well as enhancement of their results.

2384

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## REGIONAL

### FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 12 Jun 81 p 2

[Article: "Fusion of Knowledge and Conviction"]

[Text] The people's universities of this republic, uniting more than 150,000 students, have become an effective instrument for educating a high degree of ideology and an active, vital point of view.

The problems of developing and improving the activities of the people's universities of the Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast in the light of the decree of the CPSU CC, entitled "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work," were examined by the participants in a session of a republic council of people's universities which was held in Dushanbe.

Speaking with regard to this question, the chairman of the oblast council of people's universities and the chief of the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Kurgan-Tyubinsk Party Obkom, M. Shoimov, noted the expansion in the topics of the problems being studied as well as an improvement in the quality of teaching.

Along with the successes, a number of shortcomings have also been noted, including weak organization of controls over the activities of the universities on the part of the oblast council.

Concerning the work of the social council of the Dushanbe Municipal People's University of International Relations information was provided by its rector, the lecturer on international affairs, I. M. Babot. The session participants approved the work experience of this people's university, which is the oldest in the republic.

The session summed up the results of the work of this republic's people's universities during the academic year 1980--1981 and specified the tasks for the new academic year in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Appropriate decisions were adopted with regard to the problems discussed here.

2384

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## REGIONAL

### ACADEMICIAN HITS UNDERDEVELOPMENT OF FAR EAST INDUSTRY

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 May 81 p 2

[Article by Academician H. Shilo, chairman of the presidium of the Far Eastern Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "Potential of the Region"]

[Text] It is unlikely, I think, that the land where I work and live needs much publicity. The Far East is known; there is interest in it. It is known, that our region is fish, timber, minerals and, of course, great construction sites. My profession--I am a geologist--prompts me in the first place to talk about a subject in which I am most competent.

Precious metals are extracted here, replenishing foreign exchange assets of our state. There are rich deposits of mercury. Reserves of zinc, lead and of accompanying elements are being intensively increased. Tungsten deposits are also being worked. The geological position of the Far East also makes it possible to expect copper deposits here. For raising the efficiency of agriculture along the ocean coast and in Primor'y in the long term, local deposits of apatites and phosphorites may be used as fertilizers. The iron ore and manganese raw materials found by geologists are an excellent base for establishing ferrous metallurgy.

In order to cope with the task of integrated utilization of mineral raw materials, it is necessary for us to deepen the chemical and technological study of deposits being explored and worked and to broadly apply modern progressive methods of prospecting and exploration work. The critical nature of the energy problem, the depletion of old traditional deposits of coal and the increased cost of its extraction due to complex mining conditions prompt us to look with hope at the far eastern deposits of 'coal estimate' at 12.6 billion tons. Let us stress: we are talking only about accounted-for reserves; whereas, the predicted ones are 15 times greater. And it is very important from an economic point of view that one-half of this wealth can be excavated by the open method. So far we have been excavating only 40 million tons. Obviously not enough.

We also do not extract enough oil and natural gas, although its predicted reserves are estimated at an indeed astronomical figure--1.3 trillion cubic meters. There is no need to say with what feelings we welcomed the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his accountability report to the 26th party congress on the development of fuel and energy sectors as a prerequisite for coping with all national economy tasks. We consider that these words relate to the Far East as well.

But it is not that simple to take all this wealth. To do this it will be necessary to solve a number of complicated problems. Some of them are already being solved. Tracks of the Baykal-Amur Mainline railway (BAM) have approached the Yakut storehouse of coal, and the extraction of the Neryungri wealth will increase every year.

Regarding tin: there are great reserves. They could not only meet the country's requirements but could also be exported. But considerable capital investments are needed. They are necessary for raising the intensity of extraction at operating enterprises in Chukotka and Yakutiya.

There is every opportunity to create a qualitatively new mineral-raw materials base on the strength of objects with complex material composition of ores from the category of so-called pay ores. This problem cannot be solved with a traditional approach or one of existing concentration schemes. New technical solutions make it possible to examine the expediency of constructing a metallurgical plant in Priamurye with flexible processing method, suitable for the processing of ferrous concentrates of various kind.

The increased efficiency of such diversified production as nonferrous metallurgy requires constant stage-by-stage work in reorganizing the established planning system, organizing production and improving cost accounting and methods of economic motivation.

But so far there is evident disproportion in the region's economic mechanism. The structure of machine-building production, for example, does not correspond to the needs of the Far East as a whole. The export of many machines and equipment produced here to the European part of the USSR and the Urals reaches 90 percent of the production volume. At the same time the needs of the region itself are being satisfied by importing machines and metal products from the country's European part. Thus, we ourselves are causing that counterflow of railway cargo, which has been long and persistently criticized.

In developing far eastern machine building, it is necessary to bear in mind that this production of the region must also be oriented toward export.

In the future it is necessary to increase the specialization of machine-building enterprises in production of goods for the needs of the timber and wood processing industry, geology, agriculture and the mining industry, particularly of earth-moving and transportation equipment adapted to the north. On the basis of specialization it is also necessary to concentrate the production of castings, forgings and stampings because the losses from dispersal of these productions total tens of millions of rubles. Because through our own efforts we satisfy only one-fifth of the needs in ferrous rolled stock, there appears, let us repeat, an economic expediency for constructing a new metallurgical plant in the region. The Shimanovskoye, Garinskoye, Tayezhnoye, Zhaninskoye and Mil'kanskoye iron ore deposits in the BAM zone can serve as a dependable raw materials base for it if, of course, geological prospecting work is stepped up.

Special attention must be devoted to the development of the fuel industry. Importing coal from Transbaykal and Eastern Siberia must be recognized as an economic

paradox. During the past 10 years the volume of long-distance hauling from Chitinskaya and Irkutskaya oblasts has doubled. Thousands of rail cars are diverted to transport Transbaykal coal. And this is done during the current, extremely critical situation in transportation! Are these not losses? It is economically expedient to sharply increase coal excavation through construction of open-cut mines at the Yerkovetskiy deposit in Amurskaya Oblast, the Luchegorskiy, Pavlovskiy and Ussuriyskiy in Primorye and the Lianskiy in Khabarovskiy Kray. At the Urgalskoye deposit, to which steel tracks have long ago been laid, two highly mechanized mines can be constructed.

It is necessary, from our point of view, within the shortest possible periods to also work out a program for the development of atomic power engineering in the Far East and to begin construction on at least two AESs in the near future. We have talked about atomic power engineering here for a long time. We cannot but be glad that at the party congress this direction has also been recognized as a promising one.

The reserves that have been uncovered in Sakhalin make it possible to considerably increase the extraction of oil and natural gas. The most efficient way to use Sakhalin gas is to convey it to the Komsomolsk-na-Amure area, the largest industrial center in the region. Gas will become not only industrial and domestic fuel but also a raw material for the development of the chemical industry, primarily in the production of nitrogenous fertilizers. If one takes into account the harsh winter that this city had to experience this year, it is also necessary to think about construction in the future of a Okha-Komsomolsk-na-Amure gas pipeline.

But because we cannot manage without importing Siberian oil, it is necessary in the future to examine the expediency of constructing the Urgal-Nakhodka oil pipeline, the idea for which was advanced during discussion of the BAM project. This is also demanded by the interests of export.

A serious obstacle in development of the region is the low-capacity base of the construction industry. Leaders of krays and oblasts are aware of its weakness, but the situation is being improved very slowly. Serious mistakes have been permitted in planning its development. Its reconstruction and the transition to new series of houses are not being implemented fast enough.

While highly valuing the achievements of the Far Easterners, we must note at the same time that the region still does not play the role in gross production output and in further raising the economic and scientific potential of the country, which it could have played being in possession of such remarkable riches. Why is the contribution of the Far East to the development of the country's productive forces still not so sufficient?

Scientists of the Far Eastern Scientific Center together with collectives of branch institutes and VUZ's have prepared a basic program "The Far East." It has been calculated to the year 2000. Work is underway at the same time on 17 special programs, covering most important sectors of the region's national economy. Their goal is to harmoniously link the entire economic complex, a component part of which as a matter of fact must be Far Eastern science. Our economists have studied the state of national economy in the region, the proportions which have

developed, as well as the contribution of various sectors to generation of national income and have precisely determined the factors exerting a negative influence on the economy. I will list the most important ones in the hope that elimination of shortcomings will make it possible to sharply raise the Far East's rate of development.

The growth of the region's economics has been restrained by the underestimation by the USSR State Committee on Prices of the unique character of natural resources, attempts to bind prices to standards instead of a flexible policy, inefficient solution of questions on prices for the output of sectors having the most important national economy significance. As a result of these and other factors there appeared serious disproportions between principal sectors of all-union significance and sectors insuring their efficient work.

Among these disproportions the most important ones are the lag in development of fuel-power and construction complexes and the machine building and transportation network, the limited scale of agricultural production, and the sparse population of this region (indeed, the Far East has been experiencing a chronic deficit in labor resources). To stabilize, especially to "secure" labor resources in the region is impossible without introducing certain measures to sharply raise the living standard in remote and severe natural-climatic regions of the country. The conversation held at the party congress about these problems fills the Far Easterners with great hope.

During an epoch of scientific-technical revolution there also is a natural urge to compensate the deficit in labor resources with an effective technical policy. In the Far East it must be especially oriented toward economizing on labor. But mechanization of production processes has so far affected far from all kinds of economic operations. The share of manual labor in certain spheres of physical production in the region exceeds 50 percent.

The scale of capital investments allocated for the development of the region's economy are determined, on one hand, by national economic tasks, on the other hand, by the possibilities of assimilating these expenditures. They must be rational and originate from definite principles. First of all, it is necessary to devote special attention to social infrastructure, and in the production sphere to transportation, construction base and power engineering. Secondly, it is necessary to bear in mind that the critical demographic situation in the country is aggravated in the Far East by long-standing high migration of resettlers, who are assimilated on new lands very slowly (for which reason many of them have high wage coefficients and allowances for length of service). Due to this it is especially profitable for the state to replace human labor with machines.

In connection with such specifics scientists in the Far East have to solve a considerably broader range of problems than in other regions of the country. A great part of them are connected with natural-climatic conditions of the region, its geological and physico-geographical location. We are interested in the broadest spectrum of questions: geological structure and metallogeny of the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean setting, laws governing distribution and peculiarities of formation of precious metals, geophysical phenomena within the boundaries of upper atmosphere and magnetosphere, seismicity of various tectomagnetic zones, economics of mineral raw materials, peculiarities of vital



activity and ecology of flora and fauna, biological adaptations of man's organism to extreme conditions.

The party makes it incumbent upon us to raise the level of fundamental and applied research and to radically improve introducing scientific achievements in the national economy. If during the years of the Ninth Five-Year Plan we were able to introduce results of only 20 scientific explorations with an economic effect of 6.3 million rubles, then during only 4 years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, explorations totaled 349 works worth 24 million rubles. There is growth, but it does not suit us; and we have been constantly aiming scientists of the Far Eastern Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences toward achieving loftier gains. The country's wealth must "accrue" not only through Siberia but also through the Far East.

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